

Presentation to

USACE Legal Services
Conference

by

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### **Topics**

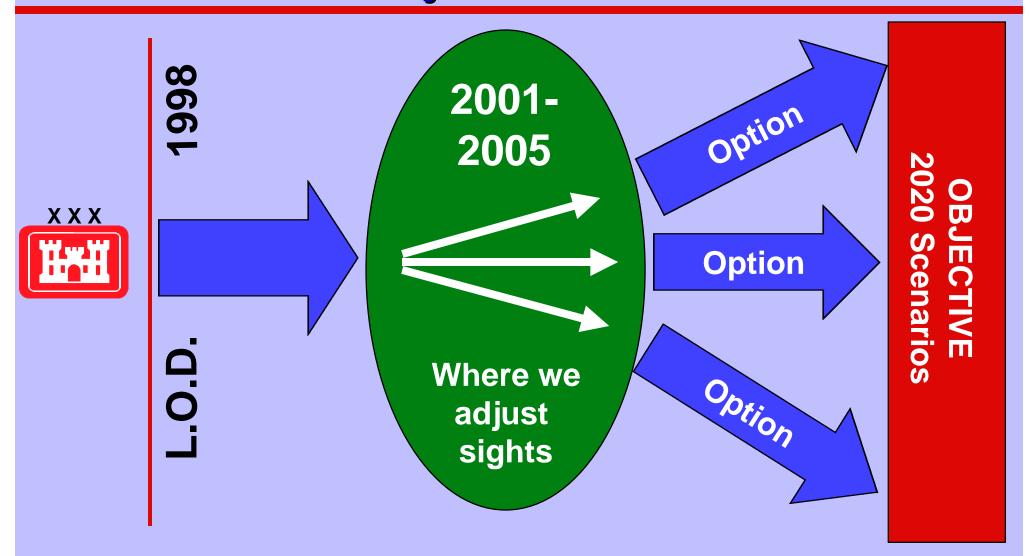


- Workload Trends
- Government & Budget Environments
- Military Program
- Civil Program
- Support for Others
- The Road Ahead
- Civil Works "Hot Topics"



## **Azimuth Adjustment**

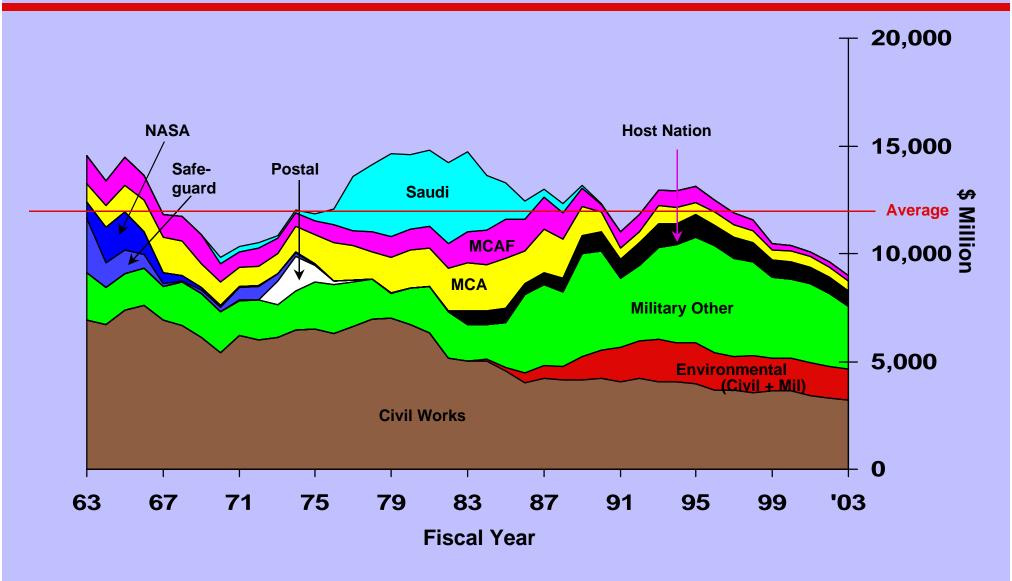






### **USACE Workload, FY63-03**







### The Federal Budget (FY 98)





**USACE Army Programs: 0.20%** 



Army Civil Works: 0.21%





### **Budget Issues**



- Given strong economy & courplus, how do we spend the "windless"
  - **Restore/increase ding sements**
  - —Reduce tax
  - —Pay down \$5 trill onal Debt
  - -Increase discretionally programs
- Desire for less
   I role expressed
  - —"Era of Big ment is over"
- Defense spen



### **Government Environment**



- "Powering down" to States, localities, private sector
- Partnering between levels; public & private sectors
- Increased pressure to contract
- "Bottom up" project development
  - —Sponsors more adventurous with upfront \$, look to Corps for tech. assistance & reimbursement



### **Administration Environment**



- Second-term President can't seek reelection
  - Presidential nomination contest ahead
- Must deal with opposition party in control of Congress
- Popularity ratings high
  - —Good economy
- Reactive mode



### **Congressional Environment**



- Parties at rough parity, no clear majority able to work its will
  - —Competition for "swing votes" in middle
  - —"Vote trades" may not always be logical
- Long-term members departing
  - —Need to establish new relationships
- Era of "Great Chairmen" able to push projects is over
  - **—6-year term limit for committee chairs**
  - **Leadership volatility requires continuous relationship building**
- Projects must stand on merit, National interest
  - -Regional rather than local focus on water resources



### **Congressional Environment**



- House Energy & Water Appropriations Subcommittee
  - —Chairman & Ranking Minority retirement
- House Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee
  - **—Ranking Minority retirement**
- House National Security Committee
  - -Ranking Minority retirement
- Senate Armed Services Committee
  - —Chairman retirement



### Non-Federal Government Environment



- Most States in good shape financially
  - —Budget surpluses (Many State constitutions prohibit deficit budgets)
  - —Good ability to be local partners
- Debate on how to use available funds
  - —Schools, social services, transportation, other infrastructure, tax cuts, other?
- Increasing interstate cooperation, regional compacts
  - —Regions, rather than single states, often becoming power centers



### **The Great Debate**







### **Military Programs Environment**



- End of Cold War -- U.S. as only superpower
  - —No threat to military dominance
- Lower Defense budgets in real terms
- New BRAC questionable
- Limited new infrastructure
- OMA \$ dilemma: Quality of Life vs. Training vs. Deployments -- Which is the bill payer?
- Strong support for Reserve Components
- "Contracting Out/Privatization: the Panacea!"



# **Consequences for Military Programs**



Challenge: Efficient management

of existing infrastructure

**Construction: Minimal** 

- —Too many square feet already
- **BRAC**, need to build at "gaining" posts, unlikely
- —Soldier QOL viewed in terms of pay rather than facilities

Rehabilitation: Fair amount

Trend away from DEH/DOL/DPCA to Installation Mgr. or Installation Support Cmd.

—Focus on facilities diluted

Budget
Continues to
Go South



## **Civil Works Program Environment**



Nation's economic viability depends on infrastructure, especially transportation

- **—Ports**
- —Inland waterways (aging locks & dams)
- —Cheap, reliable energy (hydropower)
- **Strong economy = ability to invest**
- In past, infrastructure brought economic development;
- in future, will be vice versa
- Increase in shore protection, recreation interest
- Regional responses to problems
- Increased Federal role in natural disasters



# **Consequences for Civil Works Program**



#### **Navigation:**

- Deeper ports needed for modern ships - Ports hustling for deepening projects
- —Inland waterways -- need for capacity improvement, major rehab. of aging locks

#### **Flood & Shore Protection**

- —Demand is high
  - -Flood protection: sustain what we have
  - -Shore protection: Increase. Too much invested in coastal areas to let them wash away
    - \* Question is, who pays?
- Balance property vs. environmental protection

Increased Expenditure



# Consequences for Civil Works Program (Continued)



- Environmental Protection
   & Restoration
  - —Growing industry in early21st Century
    - Creative approaches important
    - -Maximize benefits per dollar spent
    - -Value added analysis
- Recreation: Growing economic importance
- Hydropower:
  - —Regional issue, but more critical in future as systems approach maximum capacity, design life

Increased Expenditure



# Consequences for Civil Works Program (Continued)



- Natural Disaster Response:
  - —Public expects Federal government to be there

Increased Expenditure

- —Army has missions under law
  - -P.L. 93-288 (Stafford Act--FEMA)
  - -P.L. 84-99 (Floods)
- —High risk, high reward
- THERE ARE CERTAIN THINGS WE CAN'T AFFORD TO DO BADLY



### Support for Others Program Environment



- USACE is only Federal agency with full engineering capability
- As Federal share of Nation's income decreases, "turf wars" may increase
  - —Tendency to raid others' successful programs, unload own losers
- Regional problems Regional solutions
- Affordable solutions
- Overseas opportunities?



### **Consequences for Support for Others Program**



- Build on our strengths
- Culture modification required
  - -Must provide value added to customer
  - **—Must be Best Buy**
  - —Must construct and design to customer finances and desires

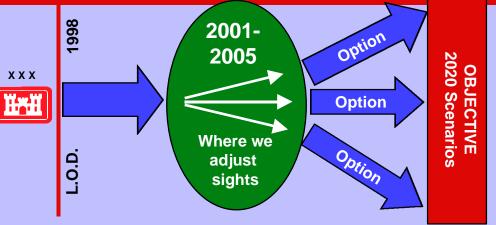




### **The Road Ahead**



 Retain role as "Problem Solver for the Nation"

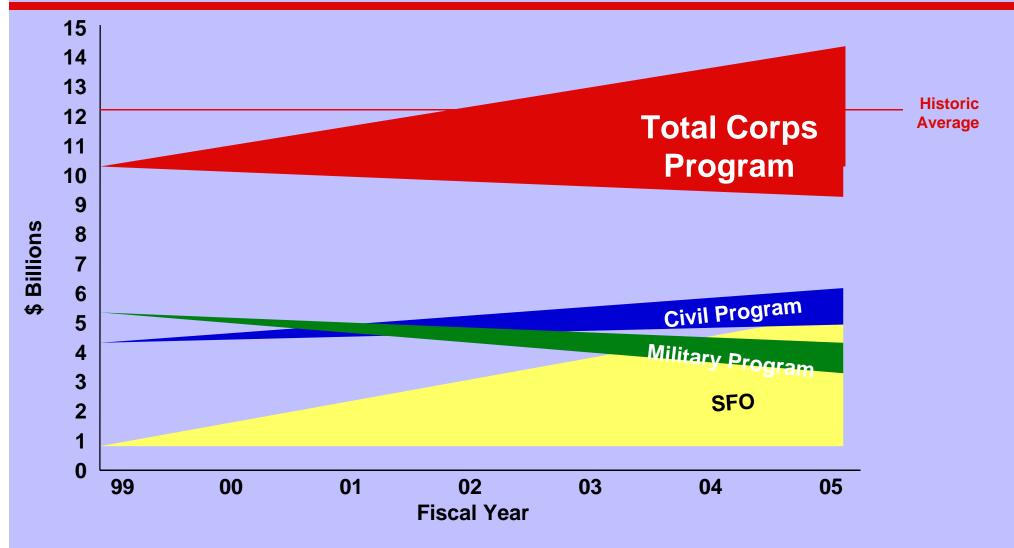


- —Understand complex problems; develop creative solutions; deliver complete products
- —Retain first-rate capabilities in core competencies
- —Maintain well-trained, diverse work force
- —Have constituencies who recognize us as "best in the business"
- Position selves to take advantage of trends



# **USACE Forecast:**Potential Programs









# Role of the Corps in Water Resources Development



 Continue Traditional Role of Plan - Design - Construct

OR

Become a Grant Agency

- Appropriate Level of Corps Program
  - **—\$1 Billion a Year Construction**
  - \_\$1.5 2 Billion a Year O&M



# FY 99 Civil Works Budget Request (\$ Millions)



	FY98 Approp.	FY99 Request
Construction, Gen.	1,469	<b>784</b>
Operation & Maintenance, Gen.	1,740	1,603
Gen. Investigations	157	150
Mississippi River & Tributaries	294	280
Regulatory	106	117
Flood & Coastal Emergencies	4	0
FUSRAP	140	140
Gen. Expenses	<u>148</u>	<u>148</u>
Total Appropriation	4,058	3,222
Non-Fed. Contributions (Estimate)	131	144
Coastal Wetlands Trust Fund	<u>44</u>	<u>48</u>
Total Program	4,233	3,414



## Reaction to FY 99 Budget Request



- President's Budget widely criticized as too little for Construction, General
- Budget Resolution passed in Senate presumes Corps Appropriation at FY 98 Level
  - -Action probable in June
- Advance Appropriations unlikely to be accepted by Congress
- Expect FY 99 appropriation to be radically larger than President's Budget



### Fiscal Year 1998 Supplemental



- Includes \$105,185,000 for O&M,General
- Overturns OMB directive to use Fullfunded Lump Sum Contracts on FY 1998 New Construction Starts



## Army Civil Works Legislative Program 1998 (WRDA 98)



- Forwarded by A/ASA(CW) to Congress,
   22 April 98
- 5 Project Authorizations, plus 5 Sec. 902 modifications
- 18 "Candidate projects" (include if Chief's Report complete by 1 Jul 98)



## **WRDA 98 Significant Provisions**



- Flood Hazard Mitigation & Riverine Ecosystem Restoration Initiative
- Lower Missouri River Aquatic Restoration Projects
- Everglades/S. Fla. Ecosystem Restoration Extended thru FY 2000
- New cost-sharing formula (65% non-Federal) for periodic beach nourishment
  - —Initial construction cost sharing remains as it was in WRDA 86



#### **More WRDA 98 Provisions**



- Increased cost limit for small flood control projects (from \$5 million to \$7 million)
- Authority to accept State/local funds to compile
   & disseminate flood & flood damage information
- Authority for non-profit entities to be project sponsors for aquatic ecosystem restoration, beneficial use of dredged material
- Regulatory fees commercial permits, costs of EIS preparation, wetland delineations



### **More WRDA 98 Provisions**



- Authority to receive State/local funds for environmental restoration projects
- Water resource studies in Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands
- Cooperative agreements for environmental protection, natural resource conservation, recreation in connection with development, operation & management of projects
- Water Resources Foundation to support natural resource management program



# **AAA Report: Bidding Practices** in Dredging



- Indicators to identify bids which warrant additional review:
  - —Identical unit prices from different contractors
  - **—Perception of complementary bids**
  - —A contractor working in the area who doesn't bid
- The report is not public



### **Other Operations Issues**



- Challenge Cost-share Program
  - —Many field counsels still question program that has been coordinated with Counsel.
- Readiness Program Funding Flood Control & Coastal Emergency (FC&CE) Funds
- Restructuring the Corps Readiness Program for the 21st Century - Readiness 2000 Concept



## Programs Management: Paradigm Shift (from the Strategy)



- "Revolutionize effectiveness" It's not business as usual anymore
- "Dramatic improvements in performance and customer satisfaction will be achieved through best business practices, bold process reengineering and innovative use of technology."
- "Our efforts must be coordinated, unified and holistic"
- "The time for half-hearted, incremental change is past."



## Program & Project Management Imperatives



- Consistent project definition
- Each project has one PM
- PM is the team leader
- PM is the primary POC with the customer
- Every project managed with a management plan

- PM's manage project resources, data, & commitments
- DPM has programmatic oversight for all work
- All work will be managed using PM automated information systems (AIS) and PMBP

**Above the Line** 

• Authorities not detailed in this regulation, or prohibited in other regulations, remain under the purview of the individual commander

**Below the Line** 



# Program & Project Management Business Process (PMBP)



- More than a name change
- PM will be a process, not a stovepipe
- Significant Changes
  - —Success defined as product meeting customer objectives
  - —Focus of team members and supporting cast is successful project delivery or program execution
  - —Program Management applies to <u>all</u> district work
  - **—Focus is on Teams**
  - —Project Manager has greater responsibility, accountability



## Centers of Expertise (CX) Program



- Regulation requires initial certification and periodic recertification of Centers
- Two-tiered review
  - **—MANDATORY** Reevaluated through intensive review and re-certification process
  - **—VOLUNTARY** Eliminate TCX, SC, COS and replace with simplified "Directory of Expertise"
- Mandatory CX's are established and maintained only in corporate best interests
- Internet to be primary source of CX info